

The *National HIV Prevention Progress Report* describes progress toward achieving CDC's key HIV prevention goals and the challenges that continue to threaten our success. Using data from CDC's HIV surveillance systems, the report provides results for 21 indicators that support planning, monitoring, and program improvement activities related to 3 key priorities of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy* (NHAS):

- Reducing new HIV infections
- Increasing access to care and improving health outcomes for people living with HIV
- Reducing HIV-related health disparities

Although achieving the nation's HIV prevention goals will not be easy, the report shows some encouraging signs of progress.

Comparing 2008 to 2010, new HIV infections decreased in some groups: 15% among heterosexuals, 21% among African American women, and 22% among injection drug users. There was also a promising decline in the HIV transmission rate, which decreased about 9% from 2006-2010. During this time, testing efforts succeeded in increasing the percentage of people living with HIV who know their serostatus from 80.9% to 84.2%, which means that 5 out of 6 people living with HIV in 2010 knew their status.

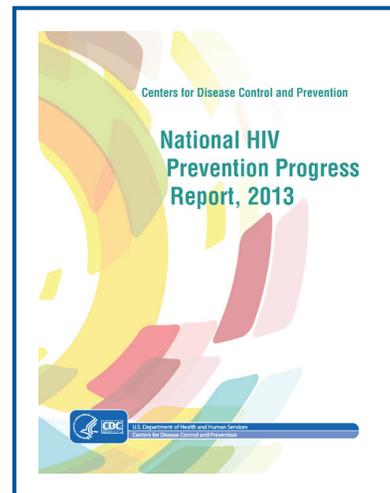
The report also draws attention to indicators for which more improvement is necessary. For example, there are an estimated 180,000 people in the U.S. living with undiagnosed HIV infection, racial/ethnic disparities persist, and new infections remain unacceptably high and are increasing among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (MSM). Comparing 2008 to 2010, there was a 12% increase in new infections among MSM and a 22% increase among young MSM aged 13-24 years. In 2009, 3 out of 4 persons in medical care had a suppressed viral load, but across all racial and ethnic groups, the 2015 goal was met by whites only.

Achieving the nation's HIV prevention goals will require accelerated progress across the nation, as well as adequate funding. We know that prevention saves lives. It also saves money. Under CDC's Expanded HIV Testing Initiative, from 2007 to 2010, 2.7 million persons were tested for HIV. This initiative averted an estimated 3,381 HIV infections, and achieved a return of \$1.95 for every dollar invested. To reach our 2015 goals, we must maintain our commitment to investing in programs that work.

CDC knows that achieving meaningful change takes time and sustained effort. The annual targets used to evaluate progress in this and future reports take into account the time needed for program planning, start-up activities, and effects of large-scale programmatic changes such as CDC's High Impact Prevention (HIP). CDC is working with grantees and partners to more fully implement HIP in the programs conducted by health departments and community-based organizations around the country.

To reach the 2015 goals, accelerated progress will be needed nationally and locally. It is critical that we remain collectively vigilant in implementing NHAS and HIP strategies and continue to work together to make every prevention dollar count.

Download a copy of the National HIV Prevention Progress Report at: www.cdc.gov/hiv/policies/npr



*The Office of National AIDS Policy has issued a separate report describing progress toward meeting NHAS goals.



Progress At-A-Glance

Goal	Objective	2015 Goal	Annual Target	Result	Status
Prevent New HIV Infections	Reduce new HIV infections by 25%	36,450	48,600	47,500	✓
	Increase knowledge of HIV-positive status to 90%	90.0%	80.9%	84.2%	✓
	Reduce late stage HIV diagnosis by 25%	19.1%	25.1%	24.9%	✓
	Reduce the perinatal HIV transmission rate by 25%	5.1	6.8	5.7	✓
	Reduce sexual risk behavior among MSM by 25%	10.3%	13.5%	13.7%	✗
	Reduce sexual or injection risk behavior among IDUs by 25%	55.0%	N/A	74.9%	N/A
Improve Access to HIV Care and Health Outcomes	Reduce the HIV transmission rate by 30%	3.2	4.6	4.2	✓
	Increase linkage to HIV medical care to 85%	85.0%	66.0%	79.8%	✓
	Increase viral suppression among persons in HIV medical care by 10%	78.8%	N/A	71.6%	N/A
	Reduce sexual risk behavior among persons in HIV medical care by 33%	8.6%	N/A	12.9%	N/A
Reduce HIV-Related Health Disparities	Reduce new HIV infections among groups at increased risk by at least 25%				
	— MSM	21,675	28,900	31,400	✗
	— IDUs	3,975	5,300	3,900	✓
	— Blacks/African Americans	15,900	21,200	20,900	✓
	— Hispanics/Latinos	6,750	9,000	9,800	✗
	Increase linkage to HIV medical care among all racial/ethnic groups to 85% or greater (goal changed from 75% to 85%)*				
	— Blacks/African Americans	85.0%	77.3%	75.9%	✗
	— Hispanics/Latinos	85.0%	83.2%	81.8%	✗
	— Whites	85.0%	83.6%	85.1%	✓
	— Persons of other races/ethnicities	85.0%	85.0%	85.9%	✓
	Increase viral suppression among specific groups by at least 20%				
	— HIV-diagnosed MSM	48.8%	40.7%	41.7%	✓
	— HIV-diagnosed Blacks/African Americans	39.2%	32.7%	34.9%	✓
— HIV-diagnosed Hispanics/Latinos	43.9%	36.6%	37.2%	✓	



Met or exceeded current annual target



Not met—moved toward annual target†



Not met—no change or moved away from annual target



Data not available for target year

Annual Targets and Results represent the most currently available data. See Indicator Summaries and on-line Technical Notes for baseline, target, and result years and additional information.

* For linkage to HIV medical care among all racial/ethnic groups, the 2015 goal was increased from 75% or greater to 85% or greater.

† This symbol did not apply to any indicator in this year's report. It is presented here because it may apply to indicator data in future years.